**Problem 1.** Explain in English what the below DFA does and then write it in set notation.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{q}_1 \\
\downarrow \\
\text{q}_2 \\
1 \\
\text{q}_3 \\
0,1 \\
\end{array}
\]

**Solution 1.** The DFA accepts all strings which begin with a 1. If we call the DFA \( D \), then we have

\[ L(D) = \{1\omega \mid \omega \in \mathbb{Z}_3^*\}. \]

**Problem 2.** Let \( \Sigma = \{a, b\} \) be an alphabet. Give a DFA for each of the following languages.

1. \( \emptyset \)
2. \( \Sigma^* \)
3. \( \{xaybz \mid x, y, z \in \Sigma^*\} \)
4. \( \{xabbay \mid x, y \in \Sigma^*\} \)

5. For this problem, let \( \Sigma = \{0, 1\} \). Further, when we say \( \omega \in \Sigma^* \) is divisible by 3, we mean \( \omega \) interpreted as a binary number is divisible by 3. Give a DFA that accepts the language \( \{\omega \in \Sigma^* \mid \omega \text{ is divisible by 3}\} \).

**Solution 2.**

1.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{q}_0 \\
\downarrow \\
a, b \\
\end{array}
\]

2.
Problem 3. Let $\Sigma = \mathbb{Z}_2$ be an alphabet. Define the languages $A$ and $B$ such that

$$A = \{0\omega \mid \omega \in \Sigma^*\}$$

and

$$B = \{\omega 1 \mid \omega \in \Sigma^*\}.$$ 

Give a DFA $D$ such that $L(D) = \ldots$
1. $A$
2. $B$
3. $A \cup B$
4. $A \cap B$

Solution 3.

1. 

![Diagram 1](image1)

2. 

![Diagram 2](image2)

3. 

![Diagram 3](image3)

4. 

![Diagram 4](image4)
Problem 4. In your own words, explain why DFAs only have a finite amount of memory.

Solution 4. If a DFA has $n$ states, then the state it is in is the only non-constant information about the DFAs. In other words, the DFA can hold only $\log n$ bits of information.

Problem 5. Give a DFA for the following language.

$$\{\omega \in \Sigma^* \mid \omega \text{ has an equal number of } a\text{'s and } b\text{'s}\}$$

Solution 5. This cannot be done. To know if the input has an equal number of $a$’s as $b$’s, it would require counting them. Since the input is unbounded in length and the DFA has only finite memory, this is impossible.